

IVANOVA, R.Ya. (Novosibirsk); MALININ, N.I. (Novosibirsk)

Dependence of the ultimate strength of dispersed systems on the
rate of application of the load. PMTF no.1:125-129 Mif-Je '60.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Strength of materials)

IVANOVA, R.Ya. (Novosibirsk)

Rolling of a viscoelastic cylinder on a foundation of the
same material. PMTF no. 3; 179-184 Ny-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

DAMASKIN, B.B.; IVANOVA, R.V.

Adsorption of ions from N-methylformamide solutions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.1:176-183 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; IVANOVA, R.V.; DAMASKIN, B.B.

Adsorption by mercury of ions from concentrated aqueous
solutions of KCl and CsCl. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1202-
1205 Ag '54. (MIRA 17:9)

DAMASKIN, B.B.; IVANOVA, R.V.; SURVILIA, A.A.

Adsorption of inorganic ions on mercury from formamide solutions.
Elektrokhimiia 1 no.7:767-772 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

IVANOVA, S.

"Dielectric rubber articles."

"Reinforced thermoreactive resins with synthetic fillers. Tr. from the English."

LEKA PROMISKLICHST, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 8, No. 5, 1959

Monthly List of EAST EUROPEAN ACQUISITIONS INDEX (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 5, August, 1959

Unclassified

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220018-2"

SOV/138-58-10-5/10

AUTHORS: Sakhnevskiy, N. L.; Ivanova, S. A.; Mel'nikova, M. V.;
Ratner, S. B.; Reznikovskiy, M. M., and Smirnova, L. A.TITLE: Wear Testing of Rubber (Ob otsenke istirayemosti
reziny)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 10, pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of abrasive wear of rubber is imperfectly understood. Laboratory tests with different types of equipment give inconsistent results, and results of laboratory tests do not agree with service or road tests. The relations between the three mechanical parameters, F , frictional force, N , normal load, and U , rubbing speed are discussed. Three modes of test are possible: (a) F , variable, N and U constant, (b) N , variable and (c) U , variable. These give respective wear indices: V_{NU} , V_{FU} , and V_{NF} where V is expressed in cm^3 wear from the specimen. A specific wear index, v , is given: $v = V_{NU}/W$ (cm^3/kwh) where W is work done against friction. This specific wear index takes into account the coefficient of friction μ of the rubber. Since μ varies for different rubbers, correlation between the indices V_{NU} , V_{FU} and the specific index v ,

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Wear Testing of Rubber

SOV/138-58-10-5/10

will vary for different rubbers. This is illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 where the relative wear according to different indices is plotted against filler content in the rubber sample. Actual values for different rubbers of the indices V_{NU} , v , and V_{FU} are given in Table 1. The specific wear index v is calculated only under the constant normal load regime. The final columns in the table give relative values for these indices for comparison with relative values obtained on actual service tests (given in the last column). The index V_{FU} shows best correlation with service or road tests, and it is suggested that this index would be more appropriate when testing rubber intended for tyres. This is brought out further in Fig. 4 where the relative indices of laboratory tests are compared with relative wear in actual road tests. (Symbols 1, 2, 3 and 4 are for tests giving an index V_{FU} , symbols 5 and 6 give V_{NU} and symbol 7 is for index v). While indices v and V_{FU} should have similar correlation, errors can arise when v is taken as an index through changes in temperature at the rubbing surface. The third mode of test with F and N constant and with U variable has received little attention, but is of interest since it represents the conditions of wear

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Wear Testing of Rubber

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through skidding. Wear tests under laboratory conditions and road or service tests have different intensity, particularly as regards temperature. Table 2 compares contact pressure, rubbing speed and temperature for a tyre at 30 km/hr with 3% slip with conditions under the GOST 423-57 (Government Standard) test under constant load conditions on a Grassel test machine. The contact pressure in the laboratory test is very much lower while the temperature is much higher. The wear index V_{μ} is not proportional to the normal load N . However, the product $v\mu$ is proportional to N and is a suitable wear index as has been proved on tests with N varying from 0.5 to 12 kg/cm². It is suggested that it would be more realistic to conduct laboratory tests at high contact pressures, but to reduce the coefficient of friction by using less abrasive test surfaces. Methods using radioactive tracers could enable the intensity of laboratory tests to be

Card 3/4

Wear Testing of Rubbers

SOV/138-58-10-5/10

brought down to a level which would simulate road tests more exactly and still retain sensitivity of test. There are 4 Figures, 3 Tables and 25 References: 13 English, 3 Soviet, 2 French and 2 German

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific-Research Institute of the Tire Industry and Scientific-Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

Card 4/4

S/081/61/000/023/057/061
B106/B101

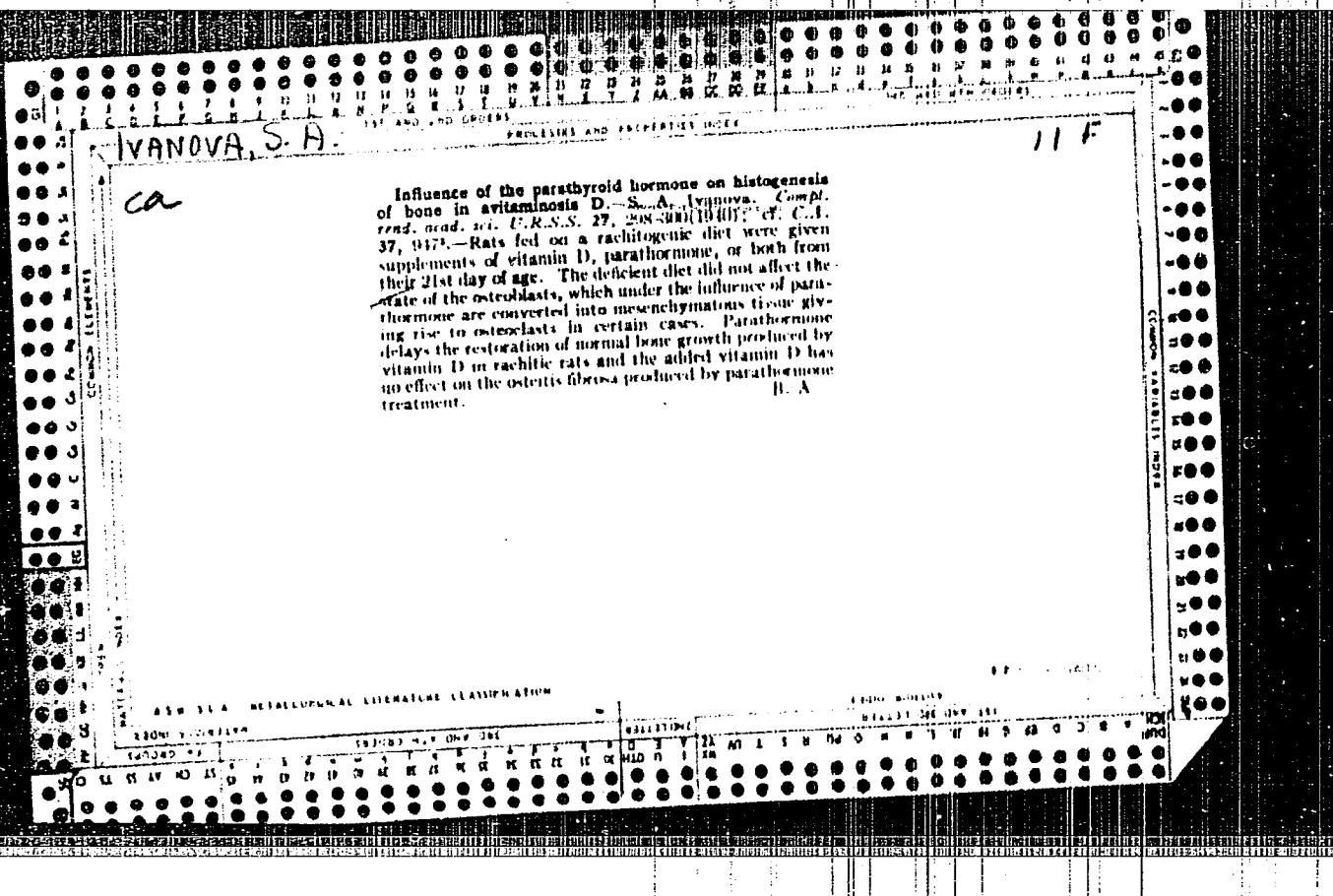
AUTHORS: Antonova, Ye. A., Ivanova, S. A., Reznikovskiy, M. M.,
Timofeyeva, M. V.

TITLE: Rubber aging test in an inert gas atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 561, abstract
23P353 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 7, 1960, 131-134)

TEXT: A device and technique for aging rubbers under exclusion of air are described. The samples are aged in a hermetically sealed thin-walled cylindrical steel vessel filled with an inert gas and installed in an ultrathermostat. The tests may be carried out at temperatures up to 200°C and pressures between normal and 7 at. Rubbers prepared from ^{HK}(NK) retain their properties satisfactorily after aging 96 hr at 130°C in N₂ and Ar, whereas they practically become completely useless after 12 hr in air.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1



IVANOVA, S.A.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik.

Histologic investigation of the gonads, thyroid glands, and hypophysis of river or lake bred sterlets (*Acipenser ruthenus*). Dokl. AN SSSR 91 no. 3: 651-654 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Oparin).

(Sturgeons)

IVANOVA, S.A.

Histological study of gonads in humpback and dog salmon. Vop.
ikht. no.6:96-99 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra gistologii Biologicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo
universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Salmon) (Generative organs)

IVANOVA, S.A.

Histological study of induced tumors in skeletal tissues of
rats. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol.,pochv.,geol.,geog. 13 no.4:
43-49 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra gistolologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(TUMORS)

AUTHOR: Ivanova, S. A.

SOV/20-122-3-57/57

TITLE: The Growth of Induced Skeletal Tissue Tumours in Rats
Under Conditions of Different Mineral Metabolism (Rost
indutsirovannykh opukholey skeletnykh tkanei krys v
usloviyakh raznogo mineral'nogo obmena)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3,
pp 532 - 535 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that the mineral metabolism of phosphorus
as well as of calcium in the organism is disturbed
in the case of a deficiency of vitamin D. After
a survey of publications the author says that calcium
is supposed to inhibit the growth of the tumours
(Refs 10, 12, 13). From the papers given in the refer-
ences we may conclude that the experiments were
carried out only in the case of revaccinated and
transplanted tumours and yielded contradicting results.
No papers could be found on induced tumours. The
author investigated in the present paper osteogenic
sarcomae in rats caused experimentally by a cancerogenic

Card 1/3

The Growth of Induced Skeletal Tissue Tumours in Rats
Under Conditions of Different Mineral Metabolism SC7/20-122-3-57/57

substance. The rats were fed with normal feed and with rachitogenic feed to which vitamin D was added. The tables 1 and 2 give the results of the experiments of the 1st and IInd series. These data show that 1) in the case of an introduction of a ~~cancerogenic~~ substance (9, 10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene) into the bone marrow of the rats in the most cases osteogenic sarcomae are produced; 2) in the case of animals which were fed with a rachitogenic diet, the latent period of the induced tumours is accelerated compared to animals which were fed with vitamin D. 3) The calcium deficiency apparently slows down the differentiation of skeletal tissues. This accelerates the malignization in rachitic animals. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Growth of Induced Skeletal Tissue Tumours in Rats
Under Conditions of Different Mineral Metabolism SOV/20-122-3-57/57

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: May 10, 1958, by I.I.Shmal'gauzen, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

Card 3/3

IVANOVA, S.A.; MIKELADZE, Z.A.

Effect of X rays on the regeneration of tubular bones (os tibia)
in rats. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:120-126 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy histologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BONES--DEGENERATION AND REGENERATION)

IVANOVA, S.A.

Regeneration of tubular bones (tibia) in rats under conditions
of lowered basal metabolism. Vest. Mosk. un Ser. 6: Biol.,
pochv. 16 no.3:5-14 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra tsitologii i gistologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Uracil)
(Tibia)
(Regeneration (Biology))

32308
S/020/61/141/004/016/019
B103/B101

27.12.20

AUTHOR: Ivanova, S. A.

TITLE: Regenerative processes of the bone tissue after local x-ray treatment

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 4, 1961, 966 - 969

TEXT: The effect of x-ray treatment on the regenerative processes of the bone tissue was studied in white rats. The animals of all seven test series were subjected to subperiosteal resection of the tibia diaphysis, whereby periosteum and epiphyses were left intact. The left hindleg of the test animals was locally irradiated with a single dose of 2000 r (PYM-11 (RUM-11) apparatus dose intensity 135 r/min). Test series (see Table 1 also containing the results): I) resection three days after irradiation; II) irradiation three days after resection; III) resection eight days after irradiation; IV) irradiation eight days after resection; V) resection fourteen days after irradiation; VI) irradiation fourteen days after resection; VII) control: resection without irradiation. In all cases, the regenerated tibia was slightly curved, shortened, and knotted. With animals

Card 1/43

32308
S/020/61/141/004/016/019
B103/B101

Regenerative processes of...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: July 19, 1961, by A. N. Bakulev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1961

Tab. 1. Size of the regenerate (relative and in mm)

Legend: (1) numbers of rats; (2) date of the beginning of the test;
(3) observation time, weeks; (4) time after operation, weeks. Series
I - VII see text: 0 - no regenerate formation, Γ animal killed for the
purpose of histological analysis; footnote ²) no growth after irradia-
tion; footnote ³) tibia regenerated after 15 weeks.

X

Card 3/4 3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012982

S/0020/64/154/004/0982/0985

AUTHOR: Ivanova, S. A.

TITLE: Effect of ionizing radiation on the regeneration of bone tissue

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 4, 1964, 982-985

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation damage, ionizing radiation, bone tissue recovery, radio-biology, experimental morphology

ABSTRACT: The author has established in previous papers (see DAN 141, No. 4, 966(1961)) that the recovery process in the bone-cartilage tissue after a mechanical trauma creates conditions which tend to counteract radiation damage. In this paper 110 white male rats are studied with special attention to bone tissue. Some were first operated on and then irradiated several days later, others were first irradiated and then operated on. The dose was 2000 r. One group was operated on but not irradiated (control group). The operation is described in detail. In the process of osteogenesis, cytological and histological analyses were made. Results are given in a table. They confirm previous findings establishing that the effect of ionizing radiation after operation is not significant. Orig. art. has:

1 table.
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012982

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 19May63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CB, LS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3042

Card 2/2

USSR / General Biology. General Histology.

3

Obs Jour : Ref Zaur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85560

Author : Ivannov, S. B.
Inst : Rostov-on-Don Medical Institute
Title : Receptor Cells in Spondyema of Some Vertebrates.

Crit Pub : Tr. otchestr. nauchn. konferentsii (Rostovsk.-D.)
med. in-t) za 1956 g. Rostov-na-Donu, 1957,
217-219.

Abstract : A study was conducted on spondyema of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata of hens, cows, horses, dogs, and humans (adults and fetuses). In the basal sections of the spondyema layers of nerve cells were found, exceeding in dimensions the size of the basic spondyema cell-type, which have a protuberant form, large-scale globular light

Card 1/2

14

IVANCOVA, S. D.

Mistletoe

Mechanism of the implantation of mistletoe into the tissue of the host plant. , Dokl. AN SSSR, 81, no. 5, 1951.

Moskovskiy Farmatsevticheskiy Institut

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952 1993, Uncl.
Red. 1, Sept. 1951

IVANOVA, S.D.; DOLGOVA, A.A.

Practical experience of pharmacognosy students at the Moscow
Pharmacy Institute. Apt.delo 4 no.3:28-30 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

(PLANTS,

pharmacognosy, educ. in Russia, indust. experience
of students)

(DRUG INDUSTRY,

indust. experience of students of pharmacognosy in
Russia)

X

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing. Toxins.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100500

Author : Ivanova, S.D.
Inst : Moscow Pharmaceutical Inst.
Title : The Influence of Host Plant on Pharmacological Properties of Common Mistletoe.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot. Mosk. farmatsevt. in-t, 1957,
1, 243-248

Abstract: The work was conducted for the purpose of studying the dynamics of the accumulation of the derivatives of choline in the leaves and stems of the common mistletoe (I; *Viscum album L.*) gathered simultaneously from different species of host plants.

Card : 1/3

M-198

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing. Toxins.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100500

Experiments are described on the determination of the effect of choline derivatives in water and alcohol extracts of (I) on the rectus abdominis muscle in frog. It was noted that water tinctures of the leaves of (I) produce a contraction of the eserized muscle to a greater degree than the alcohol extracts. It is shown that the host plant produces an appreciable influence on the biological activity of (I) since the leaves and stems of (I) parasitizing on willow, pear, poplar and maple trees have a different biological activity. The highest biological activity was observed in

Card : 2/3

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing. Toxins.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100500

M
mistletoe which had grown on willow. Accumulation of choline derivatives is connected with age - young leaves are biologically more active than the old ones. -- T.L. Braytseva

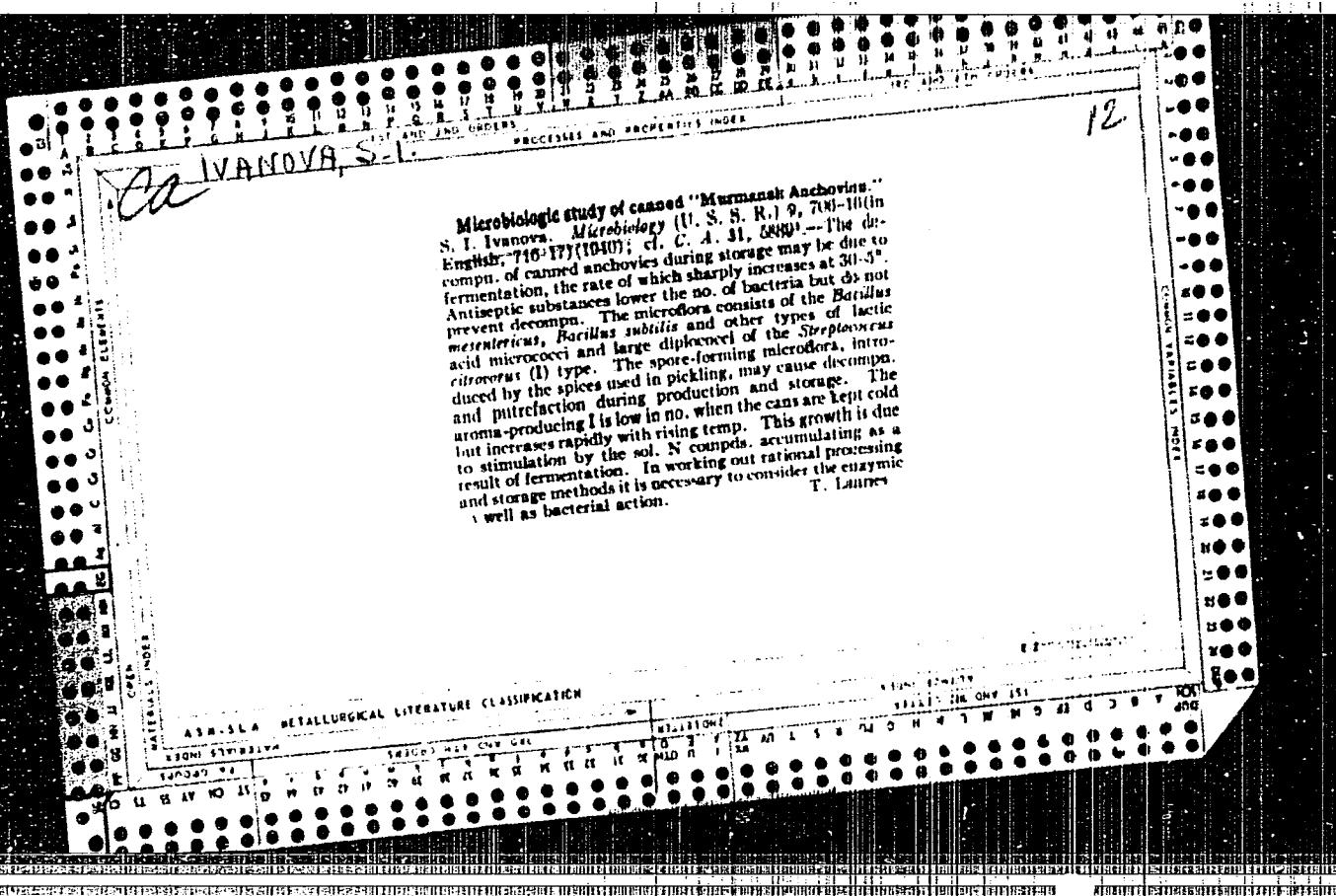
Card : 3/3

M-199

VOLKOVA, P.A.; DOLGOVA, A.A.; IVANOVA, S.D.; LYUKSHENKOVA, Ye.Ya.;
L'VOV, N.A. [deceased]; RAZDORSKAYA, L.A. [deceased];
RODIONOVA, V.M.; FEDOSEYEV, A.N., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Wild medicinal plants of the R.S.F.S.R.; Moscow Province]
Dikorastushchie lekarstvennye rasteniia RSFSR; Moskovskaiia
obl'st'. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 144p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra farmakognozii I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo in-
stituta im.I.M.Sechenova (for Volkova, Lyukshenkova).
2. Botanicheskiy sad I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
im.I.M.Sechenova (for Rodionova).
(MOSCOW PROVINCE--BOTANY, MEDICAL)



1. IVANOVA, S.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Fishery Products
7. Simple method for evaluating unsterilized canned fish products, hyb.khoz. 29 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

USSR / Microbiology. Hygienic Microbiology.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90855

Author : Ivanova, S. I.

Inst : The Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization
of the Fish Industry; Inst. of Maritime Fisheries and
Oceanography

Title : Characteristics of Biochemical Reactions of Salt-Resistant
Lactic Acid Bacteria in Fish Preserved in Jars

Orig Pub : Nauchno-tekhn. byul. N.-i. in-ta mekhaniz. rybn. prom-
sti VNIRO, 1957, No 3-4, 58-62

Abstract : In order to explain the role of salt-resistant lactic
acid bacteria (LB) in the technology of preparing pres-
erves, the biochemical changes brought about by these
bacteria were studied in the brine of preserved sprat.
The brine was passed through a Soitz filter, and the
sterile filtrate was inoculated with LB. After growing

Card 1/2

USSR / microbiology. Hygienic Microbiology.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90855

for 6 days at room temperature, the acidity of the contaminated brine was sharply raised in comparison with the non-contaminated. Evidently the accumulated acidity explains the high resistance of the preservos against putrefaction. While developing in the brine the LB formed organic acids from the sugar, which was one of the ingredients of the brine, and at the same time the organic acids improved the special flavor of the preservos and contributed to the formation of a specific odor. The LB did not participate in the decomposition of proteins acted upon by tissue ferment of the fish in the following process of the preservos. The amino acid content of the brine hardly changed with the growth of LB. On the other hand, amino acids activated the development of LB, acting on them as specific stimulators. -- M. A. Gruzman

Card 2/2

IVANOVA, S.I.

Influence of storage temperature on the development of microflora
in canned Baltic sprat. Trudy VNIRO 35:186-191 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii i mikrobiologii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta Ministerstva rybnoy promyshlennosti.
(Fish, Canned--Bacteriology) (Temperature--Physiological effect)

IVANOVA, S. I.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "Analysis of the microflora of certain fish products in connection with the technology of their preparation". Leningrad, 1959. 16 pp (Leningrad Order of Lenin State U im A. A. Zhdanov), 150 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 114)

IVANOVA, S.I.

First scientific conference on problems of research and use of
the vegetation resources of Turkmenistan. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.
Ser. biol. nauk no.4:97-98 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Turkmenistan--Botany, Economic)

USCV, Yu.N.; KUVSHINOVA, N.I.; IVANOVA, S.M.

Aromatization of binary alkane-arene mixtures on a platinum catalyst,
Neftekhimiia 2 no.2:150-153 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo
kafedra tekhnicheskoy khimii i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khimii.

(Hydrocarbons) (Aromatization)

USOV, Yu.N.; KUVSHINOVA, N.I.; IVANOVA, S.M.

Aromatization of binary alkane-cyclane mixtures on a platinum catalyst. Neftekhimiia 2 no.5:666-669 S-0 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo.
(Hydrocarbons) (Aromatization)

USOV, Yu.N.; SKVORTSOVA, Ye.V.; YEVLOVATSKAYA, L.A.; IVANOVA, S.M.;
VAYSTUB, T.G.; STROGANOV, N.V.

Investigating the chemical composition of gas and gas
condensate of the Stepnovskoye field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz ? no.3:55-58 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.
Chernyshevskogo.

GINDIN, L.M.; IVANOVA, N.M.

Extraction separation of platinum and palladium by hydrochloric
tri-n-octylamine. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2;
28-34 '64 (NTR 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

OGANISYAN, A.A.; IVANOVA, S.N.

New method for the implantation of electrodes into the muscles of the extremities of dogs for electromyographic studies in freely-moving animals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:136-138 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i raynophysiology (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. E.A. Asratyan) AM SSSR, Moskva,
Submitted March 8, 1963.

CGANISYAN, A.A.; IVANOVA, S.N.; SERDYUCHENKO, V.M.

New method for the implantation of electrodes into the spinal cord of cats and dogs for recording the electric activity of conducting pathways and centers in spontaneous movements. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.6:106-108 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i nevrofiziologii (dir. - cheln-korrespondent AN SSSR prof. E.A. Asratyan) AN SSSR, Moskva.

ASKOVA, I.A., inzh.; IVANOVA, S.N., inzh.; KRIMER, R.N., inzh.;
KUDRYAVTSEVA, E.I., inzh.

White opacified glazes containing zirconium for porcelain
insulators. Stek.i ker. 19 no.11:32-35 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zavod "Izolyator".

(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Glazes)

3.074.02/006/011, 006/011
2403/2307

AUTHORS: Volkova, E. I., Ivanova, S. N. and Ozerov, I. M.

TITLE: Mineral wool from the washes of the shale industry

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki i ispol'zovaniya topliva. Trudy. no. 11, 1962. Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva i produktov yego pererabotki, 211-217

TEXT: The present work was partially carried out at the Leningrad-skiy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh materialov (Leningrad Planning and Scientific Research Institute of Constructional Materials) and was aimed at using wastes of the Leningrad region shale industry (shale coke and limestones associated with the oil shale) for the production of mineral wool. Owing to the high silica oxide content, the material must be treated with an acidic correcting admixture, under the conditions of heating in a furnace. It may form the borosilicate deposit, or perhaps silicate. Various possible compositions and size-fractions

Mineral wool from ...

3. 672/64/000/011/008/011
D405/2307

of the starting components are listed, tabulated and discussed, together with characteristics of the resultant products. Improved resistance properties are attained with $(\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)$ contents of 70 - 80%; the SiO_2 should be below 70%. Mineral wool prepared satisfies the requirements of TM/T 4640-52 (GOST 4640-52). There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

VOLKHONSKAYA, R.A.; YENENKO, O.K.; IVANOVA, S.N.; MOTIN, Yu.D.;
OZEROV, I.M.; PARANIN, D.A.; POLOZOV, V.F.; SOLOVUSHKOVA,
G.E.; Suvorova, G.F., red.; VENTSEL', I., red.izd-va;
BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Building materials made of waste products from oil shale
winning and processing] Stroitel'nye materialy iz otkhodov
dobychi i pererabotki goriuchikh slantsov. Leningrad,
1963. 35 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi pro-
pagandy. Obmen peredovym opyтом. Seriia: Stroitel'nye ma-
terialy i konstruktsii, no.4) (MIRA 16:11)
(Oil shales) (Building materials)

IVANOVA, S.N.

Existence of the climatic pressure crest over the east of Central
Asia. Trudy Sred.-Az.nauch.-issl.gidrometeor.inst. no. 8:94-99
'63. (MIRA 17:5)

VOLKOVA, Z. I.; IVANOVA, S. N.; OZEROV, I. M.

Mineral wool from waste products of the oil shale industry.
Trudy VNIIT no. 11:211-217 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AT4012403

S/2648/63/000/015/0063/0076

AUTHOR: Ivanova, S. N.

TITLE: The vertical structure of average monthly temperature anomalies over Central Asia

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963, 63-75

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric temperature, temperature profile, air temperature, temperature anomaly, cyclone

ABSTRACT: Over Central Asia, positive temperature deviations were observed during 14 months of January, with negative deviations observed during 4 months of January. Negative temperature anomalies in January are usually formed by intensive N and NW cold invasions, and the establishment of an anti-cyclonic region over the area. Negative anomalies in the upper troposphere are formed in altitudinal hollows with mostly ultra-polar locations. Negative anomalies in the free atmosphere have been observed over all Central Asia and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012403

Kazakhstan, and the southern part of Western Siberia. The average monthly deviations at the altitudes of isobaric surfaces coincide with temperature deviations. Positive temperature anomalies in winter are created by southern cyclones which bring tropical air to Central Asia which is noticeable from the surface of the earth up to high altitudes. High tropical tropopause occur. The relatively warm lower stratospheric air is replaced by the relatively cold upper stratospheric air, and temperatures become lower than normal. As a result, the sign of the anomaly reverses at high altitudes. Deviations from the norm of average temperatures during July were more uniform than in January. The number of years with positive and negative anomalies was almost equal. The vertical structure of summer anomalies differs from winter anomalies. Positive as well as negative anomalies are distributed through the whole troposphere. The change of sign occurs on the average between altitudes AT 300 and AT 200. The negative anomaly keeps its sign in 20-25% of cases up to the altitude of the isobar surface. Positive temperature anomalies at the earth surface are usually observed during the frequent recurrence of thermal depressions. If low anomalies depend on transformational processes of the warming of air masses by desert surfaces, the upper positive anomalies appearing mainly in the western part of Central Asia, are the result of the flow of tropical air behind the altitudinal edge. Most of the positive anomalies in

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the free atmosphere occur with western invasions of small vertical force and do not influence the central and southern regions of Central Asia. Contrary to the anomalies occurring with thermal depressions, positive deviations in this case are observed in the whole of troposphere with their maximum in the S.E. part. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute in Hydrometeorology)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20 Feb 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4012408

S/2648/63/000/015/0122/0127

AUTHOR: Ivanova, S. N.; Il'inova, E. S.

TITLE: Aerosynoptic characteristics of the abnormally cold July of 1960 in Central Asia

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963, 122-127

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, air temperature, troposphere, tropospheric cold, tropopause, double tropopause, air-hollow

ABSTRACT: July is usually the hottest month in Central Asia, but in July 1960 most of the Uzbekistan meteorological stations recorded below normal average monthly temperatures. For the second and third 10-day periods, the average daily temperature was 2-6 C lower than the norm, close to the record. The cold period lasted 30 days, including the first 10 days of August. To determine the vertical distribution of the anomaly, the average temperature and its deviation from the norm were calculated. The sign of the monthly anomaly at most of the stations remained the same up to an altitude of 100 mb, and the absolute value of the deviation for 50% of the stations was maximal at 100 mb. The following general trend was

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noted: up to 700 mb the negative anomaly increased; above 700 mb and up to 200 mb it diminished; from 200 to 100 mb it increased again. Between 300 and 200 mb, the sign of the anomaly changed at some stations. In the lower layers of the troposphere, the anomaly was more pronounced than at the earth's surface. Usually the fewest types of synoptic situations occur in July - not more than 5 or 6 of the 11 basic types. In July of 1960, only 4 types occurred. There were 13 cold invasions: 4 Western, 2 Northwestern, and 7 Northern which determined the sign of the anomaly. Usually in July, there is a frequent recurrence (56%) of a double tropopause - polar and tropical - covering one another. In July 1960 the double tropopause occurred only 14 out of 31 times, there being an absence of polar tropopauses. The negative anomaly had different origins at various altitudes. In the lower layers of the troposphere, up to 500 mb and above, the deviation was caused by frequent cold invasions. However, the intensity of cooling in connection with the flow of cold air to 500 mb becomes weaker. In southern Central Asia, where lower-tropospheric coolings do not penetrate, positive anomalies of temperature have been recorded. At 200 mb, the negative anomaly is explained by a powerful altitudinal air-hollow, in the rear of which lower-tropospheric cold invasions have occurred, which reaches upward to high altitudes in the lower stratosphere. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4012408

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorology)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card
3/3

GINDIN, L.M.; IVANOVA, S.N.; MAZUROVA, A.A.; MIRONOVA, L.Ya.

Extraction of platinum metals with salts of quaternary ammonium bases. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:502-506 F '65.

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Submitted May 12, 1964. (MIRA 18:11)

IVANOVA, S.N.

Restoration of organic functions following partial transverse re-
section of the spinal cord at the upper levels. Izv. Akad. nauk
SSSR. Ser. biol., Moskva No.3:98-109 May-June 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Laboratory of Functional Restoration, Academy of Sciences USSR.

IVANOVA, S. N.

"The Role of the Cerebral Cortex in Compensatory Adaptations After Resection of the Lateral Half of the Upper Segments of the Spinal Cord of a Dog." Cand Biol Sci, Second Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

ENCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1688. EFFECTS OF CEREBRAL DECORTICATION IN DOGS AFTER CORD
HEMISECTION AT SUPERIOR CERVICAL SEGMENT LEVEL (Russian text) -
Ivanova S. N. Physiol. Lab., Acad. of Sci. of the USSR, Moscow -
FIZIOL. ZH. IM. SECHI. 1958, 44/2 (110-117) Illus. 5

The effects of an incision through the right lateral half of the spinal cord at the level of the II-III cervical segments were studied in 24 adult dogs. Spinal cord hemisection at this level was followed by more marked and more widespread disturbances of sensory, motor (standing and locomotion) and vegetative functions than similar incisions at dorsal or lumbar levels. Respiratory movements of thorax and diaphragm could hardly be distinguished in these dogs. About 1.5 months after the operation, the affected postural and locomotor functions were almost completely compensated. No restoration of respiratory movements on the side of the cord hemisection became apparent over many months after the operation. Decortication of the ipsilateral (in 5 dogs) and contralateral (in 3 dogs) cerebral hemisphere was followed by decompensation of previously restored postural and locomotor functions. In ipsilateral decortication secondary restoration of affected postural and locomotor functions made a much slower progress and was not so complete as in contralateral decortication. Decortication of the second hemisphere in these dogs was followed by complete and irreversible disturbance of postural and locomotor functions (the dogs were kept under observation for up to 14-15 months after this operation). No apparent effects upon the asymmetry of respiratory movements of thorax and diaphragm caused by the spinal operation could be noted following decortication of the second hemisphere. The results support the concept that in adult higher animals the cerebral cortex plays a fundamental role in the development of compensatory adjustments to bodily injury.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

IVANOVA, S.N.

Consequences of longitudinal sectioning of the spinal cord in the area of the lumbar segment in puppies [with summary in English].
Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.4:39-41 Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR E.A. Asratyan) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(SPINAL CORD, effect of excision

lumbar section on motor funct. in puppies (Rus))

(LEGS, innervation

eff. of sectioning of lumbar spinal cord on hind limb funct. in puppies (Rus))

AYZENSHTADT, T.B.; BRODSKIY, V.Ya.; IVANOVA, S.N.

Cytological studies of oogenesis. Report No.2: Cytochemical examination of the oocyte growth in the snail leech (*Glossiphonia complanata* L.) by ultraviolet cytophotometry and interference microscopy. TSitologija 6 no.1:77-81 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 13264-66	EWT(1)/ECC	GW
ACC NR:	AT6004108	SOURCE CODE: UR/2648/65/000/023/0035/0043
AUTHOR: <u>Ivanova, S. N.</u>		
ORG: <u>Central Asian Hydrometeorological Institute</u> (Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut)		
TITLE: Mean monthly variability of the mean multiyear values of <u>temperature</u> and <u>pressure</u> in the free atmosphere over Central Asia and Kazakhstan		
SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 23 (38), 1965. Voprosy aerologii subtropicheskikh i tropicheskikh rayonov (Problems in the aerology of subtropical and tropical regions), 35-43		
TOPIC TAGS: tropospheric <u>temperature</u> , tropospheric <u>pressure</u> , stratospheric <u>temperature</u> , stratospheric <u>pressure</u> , <u>pressure variability</u> , <u>temperature variability</u> , atmospheric		
ABSTRACT: Results are presented for a study undertaken to determine the general pattern of the variability of the mean monthly temperature and pressure fields in the free atmosphere over Central Asia and Kazakhstan, with special reference to the winter—summer and summer—winter transition periods. Multiyear radiosonde data collected for heights up to 16 km at 11 stations (Aktyubinsk-12 years, Kustanay-5 years, Semipalatinsk-9 years, Aral'sk-11 years, Alma-Ata-15 years, Ashkhabad-11 years, Gasar-Kuli-5 years, Tasheuz-9 years, Chardzhou-5 years, Tashkent-17 years and two stations in Dushanbe-7 years) were analyzed by the Aerology Divisions of the Central		
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L 13264-66

ACC NR: AT6004108

Asian and Kazakhstan Scientific-Research Hydrometeorological Institutes. Mean monthly variability graphs, constructed for heights up to 1.5 km, were used to calculate the differences of mean monthly temperatures and pressures for the ground, 200 and 500 m above the ground, and 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, and 3 km above sea level; above 3 km calculations were made at intervals of 1 km. Results of analysis of these data indicate that seasonal cooling and warming of the atmosphere over Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan do not occur simultaneously throughout the troposphere as they do in northern Kazakhstan. The maximum temperature rise in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan occurs at ground level in the spring. In early summer it occurs in the upper troposphere with the maximum in the 10-12-km layer. Temperatures begin to drop in August in the upper troposphere; but in the lower troposphere the temperature drop is significant only in the spring and in October and November. In the lower troposphere the annual total mean monthly temperature variability is less in southern Central Asia than it is in northern Kazakhstan (see Fig. 1), but in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere it is considerably higher. The mean monthly pressure variability corresponds in general with that of the temperature, with the sign of pressure variability being almost opposite that of the temperature variability in the

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L 13264-66

ACC NR: AT6004108

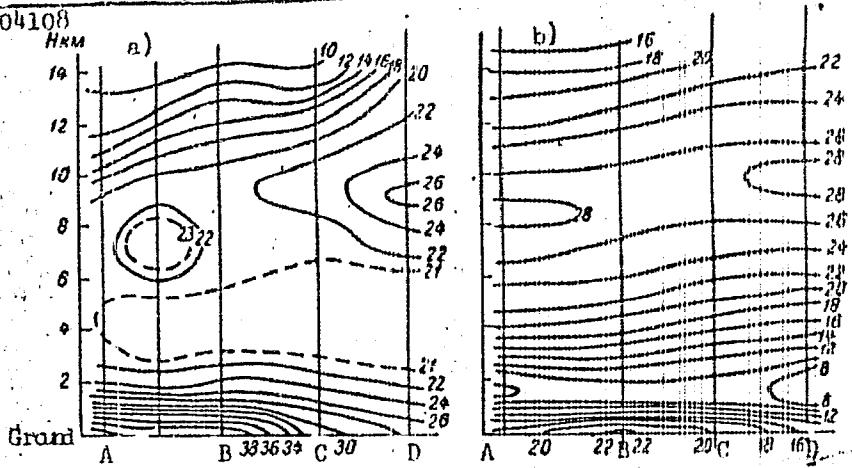


Fig. 1 - Annual totals of mean monthly variability of temperature (a) and pressure (b)

A - Kustanay; B - Aral'sk; C - Tashauz; D - Ashkhabad.

lower layers of the troposphere. The two signs coincide in the upper layers. Orig. [ER]
art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 6/85
Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220018-2

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AMERICAN AIRLINES

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NO EIP SOV: OJO

OTHER: 054

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220018-2"

(3)

AUTHORS: Mel'nikov, N. N., Ivanova, S. N.

SOV/79-29-9-7/76

TITLE: From the Field of Organic Insectofungicides. XLIV. Synthesis of Some Amides of Aromatic Sulfonic Acids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2839 - 2842 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various amides and anilides of sulfonic acids have manifold applications as remedies against infections; hence, they may be expected to be effective against plant diseases as well (Refs 1,2). The synthesis of various nitro-, halogen-, and halogen nitro anilides was of particular interest in this connection, since many nitro- and halogen-nitro derivatives of the aromatic series are known as excellent fungicides and vegetable agents (Refs 3-6). It was therefore expected that the introduction of sulfamide groups into the molecule of such compounds might cause the said activity to be intensified. In this connection, the synthesis and investigation of various dinitroanilides of the sulfonic acids in question was of special interest, as they were hitherto little dealt with (Refs 7,8).

Card 1/3

From the Field of Organic Insectofungicides. XLIV.
Synthesis of Some Amides of Aromatic Sulfonic Acids

SOV/79-29-9-7/76

The hitherto unknown anilides of p-chlorobenzoic and p-toluene sulfonic acid were obtained in the ordinary way by reaction of the corresponding sulfochlorides with excess aniline in the presence of pyridine (Table). Nitro anilides of sulfonic acids were synthesized by nitration of the anilides with excess nitric acid in the presence of small quantities of H_2SO_4 (Table). It must be noted that the reaction of p-chlorobenzene sulfochloride with 2,4,5-trichloro aniline in the presence of pyridine yielded large amounts of bis-(p-chlorobenzene sulfo)-2,4,5-trichloroanilide in addition to the compounds mentioned by publications (Ref 2), namely 2,4,5-trichloroanilide of p-chlorobenzene sulfonic acid. Among the nitroderivatives of sulfo anilides synthesized by the authors, only 2,4-dinitro anilide of 4-methyl-3-nitrobenzene sulfonic acid (Ref 7) was described, but not its sodium-, copper-, and zinc salt synthesized here. The new zinc- and copper salts obtained from the dinitro anilides of sulfonic acids are fungicides. There are 1 table, and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

From the Field of Organic Insectofungicides. XLIV.
Synthesis of Some Amides of Aromatic Sulfonic Acids

SOV/79-29-9-7/76

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam
(Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1958

Card 3/3

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; IVANOVA, S.N.; VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; VOLGINA, G.V.

Investigation of effective mercury-free antiseptics for controlling the slime mold formation in the woodpulp and paper industry. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:28-29 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Woodpulp--Microbiology) (Antiseptics)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; IVANOVA, S.N.; VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; VOLGINA, G.V.

Investigation of antiseptics for nonmetallic materials used
under tropical conditions. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:36-37 '59.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Antiseptics)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; VLADIMIROVA, I.L.; IVANOVA, S.N.

Chemical means of protecting nonmetallic materials from destruction
by microorganisms. Khim.prom. no.1'81-85 Ju.-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Materials--Deterioration)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.I.; SHVETSOVA-SHILOVSKAYA, K.D.; IVANOVA, S.N.;
SKALOZUBOVA, A.V.

Disinfectants of seeds not containing mercury. Khim. prom. no.10:
26-28 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Seeds--Disinfection)

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.I.; YEVTEYEVA, N.M.; IVANOVA, S.N.;
KOLBASOVA, I.M.; MARTYNOVA, Ye.A.

Tin organic compounds as seed disinfectants. [Trudy] NIUIF
no.171:131-134 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Tin organic compounds) (Seeds--Disinfection)

IVANOVA, S.N.

Effects of the stimulation of motor points of the cerebral cortex in
dogs after hemisection of the spinal cord. Biul. eksp. biol. i med.
56 no.11:64-67 O [i.e. N] '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii AN SSSR. Predstavlena deystviteль-
nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.I. Crashchenkovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4032818

S/0219/64/000/004/0136/0138

AUTHOR: Oganisyan, A. A.; Ivanova, S. N.

TITLE: A new method of implanting electrodes into muscles of dog extremities to record EMG during free movement

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, no. 4, 1964, 136-138

TOPIC TAGS: EMG, EMG lead, electrode implantation, free animal movement, new implantation method, nickel-chrome wire electrode

ABSTRACT: A thin nickel-chrome wire 100 μ in diameter serves as an electrode for the EMG lead. An incision is made at the muscle, the electrode is implanted, and 2-3 sutures secure it in place. The free end of the electrode is inserted into a rubber capsule filled with an electrically conductive mixture. A second incision is made at the neck or chest to implant the capsule. For bipolar EMG leads, a second electrode is implanted 1-1.5 cm from the first one. A needle electrode connected to an amplifier is introduced into the capsule to record the EMG. With this method the free end of the electrode,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032818

which tends to break easily, can be left under the skin for a number of months, and EMG can be recorded during free movement of the animal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy*shay nervnoy deyatel'nosti i nevrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Mar63 DATE ACQ: 13May64 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000
ATD PRESS: 3043

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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IVANOVA, S.N.

Fungicides and their use. Zhur. VKhO 9 no.58496-503 '64
(MIRA 1881)

RAYKHLIN, N.T.; IVANOVA, S.N.; BRODSKIY, V.Ya.

Histochemical study of the enzymes in the diploid and polyploid cells of the liver. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no.6:110-113
Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kabinet gistokhimii (zav. - kand. med. nauk N.T. Raykhlin),
otdel patomorfologii (zav. - deystviteľnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.
N.A. Krayevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onko-
logii (dir. - deystviteľnyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin)
AMN SSSR i laboratoriya tsitologii (zav. - kand. biolog. nauk
V.Ya. Brodskiy) Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh (ispolnyayushchiy
obyazannosti direktora - prof. M.S. Mitskevich) AN SSSR, Moskva.

IVANOVA, S.N.

Intermonthly variability of the mean multiannual values of
temperature and pressure in the free atmosphere over Central
Asia and Kazakhstan. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor.
no.23:35-43 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

IVANOVA, S.N.; GINDIN, L.M.; MIRONOVA, L. Ya.

Extraction of platinum by aliphatic amines of various structure.
Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:35-43 '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

IVANOVA, Serafima Petrovna

[A newspaper editor reveals] Redaktor gazety russkazyvaet. Mo-
skva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1959. 69 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Kuntsevo District--Economic conditions)

IVANOVA, S.P.; KALINKIN, B.N.

On elastic scattering of heavy ions. Acta physica Pol. 24
no.1:121-124 J1'63.

Cross section for compound-nucleus formation in heavy-ion-
induced reactions. Acta physica Pol. 24 no.1:125-129 J1'63.

1. Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Laboratory of
Theoretical Physics, Dubna, USSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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REF ID: A64522
ACCESSION NR: A64522

REF ID: A64522
FILED: 08/10/2001
INDEXED: 08/10/2001
SEARCHED: 08/10/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619220018-2"

IVANOVA, S. P.

IVANOVA, S. P. — "A Hemagglutinin of the Whooping Cough Bacillus." Inst Experimental Medicine of the Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 37, 3 September 1955

1945-74-78
IVANOVA, S.P.

Hemophilus pertussis hemagglutinin. Report No.1: Formation of hemagglutinin in cultures of Hemophilus pertussis and some of its properties. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.9:30-34 S '55.

(MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz otdela mikrobiologii (zav.prof. V.I.Ioffe) Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

*(HEMOPHILUS PERTUSSIS, immunology,
hemagglutinin, form.)*

(HEMAGGLUTININ

hemagglutinin of Hemophilus pertussis)

Z USSR/Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 687
Author : S. P. Evanova
Inst :
Title : Hemagglutinin of Pertussis Bacillus.
Report 2. Characteristics of the
Hemagglutinin Extracted from Pertussis
Cultures.
Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii,
1955, No 11, 72-77
Abstract : It was established that the capacity to
agglutinate erythrocytes of man and
animals is characteristic not only of
pertussis bacilli but also of the extracts
obtained from them. The extraction of

Card 1/3

Dept. Microbiology, Inst. Exptl. Med. AMS USSR

USSR/Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 687

Abstract : the hemagglutinin from the pertussis bacilli is possible when the latter are processed with concentrated solutions of NaCl. Isotonic solution of NaCl, alcohol, ether, and chloroform did not extract the hemagglutinin from bacterial cells. The extracted hemagglutinin are nonresistant to extraneous action. Salt extracts of pertussis cultures together with the hemagglutinin contain toxic substances which are independent of the latter. By means of absorption on erythrocytes or their stroma it is possible to determine the hemagglutinin of these poisons. A method of removing

Card 2/3

USSR/Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary
Microbiology

F-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 687

Abstract : the nonspecific inhibition of the pertussis hemagglutination which makes it possible to determine the level of specific antihemagglutinin antibodies and sera has been developed. By immunizing rabbits with hemagglutinin absorbed on erythrocytes it is possible to obtain a serum with a high content of antihemagglutinins. For part 1 see RZhBiol., 1956, 52971.

Card 3/3

IVANOVA, S.P.

Hemagglutinin of *Hemophilus pertussis*. Report no.3:Properties of
antihemagglutinin immune sera. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27
no.12:17-22 D '56. (SILRA 10:1)

1. Is Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny ANN SSSR.
(*HEMOPHILUS PERTUSSIS*, immunology,
anti-hemagglut. properties of immune sera (blue))